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industries in certain years, as for cotton in the South in 1914 and for poultry in New York, where as a result the number of hens was reduced from twelve to eight million. The most pronounced effect of the war on agriculture was that it made an erratic and uncertain market for most agricultural products, interfered with stable production, disorganized the established system of farming in many places, and thus produced unrest among the farmers. Farmers were thoroughly disgusted with government regulation and saw the need of co-operative selling associations as never before.

DWIGHT SANDERSON

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

American Community Civics. By A. G. FRADENBURG. New York: Hinds, Hayden, and Eldredge, Inc., 1919. Pp. 14+345. \$1.25.

A text for secondary schools. This book is not a *community civics*. It is rather an elementary and vivid description of American government. Its legibility for the secondary student is the principal contribution of this book. The simplicity of vocabulary and narrative style should attract the pupil. The historical origin of each institution, town, state, and nation is described in a brief but interesting manner; the development of municipal government is traced from that of the manor, the medieval town, the colonial town, to modern principal government. Facts and changes have been brought up to date. For those schools that are quite limited in time for presentation of government and community civics and are required to pay considerable time to state and national government, this book should be of value.

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Temperament and Sex. By WALTER HEATON. Boston: Richard D. Badger, 1919. Pp. 144. \$2.00.

Sex consciousness, immediate or sublimated, is essential to artistic expression. "Only when his sensual system is educated" can the artist have a message. Strongly armed with this Freudian ultimate, Mr. Heaton calmly sails through one hundred and forty-odd pages of fairly pretty English, showing off this fashionable formula like a cloak model slowly turning in her latest dress. He reminds one very much of the popular Darwinian, now passing, who "accepts" that "man

comes from monkey" with an air of profound *Aufgeklärtheit*. The point, of course, is that Darwin never uttered his classificatory as well as intuitionally complex natural philosophy in the tone of sweet though learned innocence. He worked for decades on his investigations and his volumes, so as to clarify his implications to his own genius. With equal tenacity the earlier work of Freud rests on clinical detail, minute introspective and behavioristic intricacies, and on a veritably uncanny perspicacity in synthesis. Nothing can possibly be more unfair to scientific genius than its simplification by non-technical admirers. Whatever Freud might have "meant" he certainly never meant to be used in the parlor.

BENJAMIN STOLBERG

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The League of Nations. STEPHEN P. DUGGAN (Editor). Boston: Atlantic Monthly Press, 1919. Pp. vii+357. \$2.50.

Many discussions of a league of nations have sought to construct a more or less utopian scheme for an ideal international organization. Others have explained or attacked or defended the specific plan of the Paris Covenant. The volume, edited by Mr. Duggan, takes up the general principles underlying any sort of league, the functions it should perform, and the difficulties it must encounter. At every point, however, reference is made to the particular league which is to be established by the Treaty of Versailles. After an introductory chapter and one on the historical background, fourteen chapters are devoted to different aspects of a league of nations, the problems connected with it, and the place of the United States in the league. Each chapter is by a different writer, well qualified by previous study of experience to discuss his particular topic. While the feeling is uniformly friendly to the general idea of a league, and to the Paris Covenant specifically, no attempt is made to minimize the difficulties, no extravagant claims are made, and imperfections in the present plan are not denied. To a reviewer in sympathy with the league the volume appears sound and useful, and its arguments for a league and its handling of objections seem convincing.

The historical review shows that some form of a league of nations is the logical, desirable, and necessary culmination of the development of national states and the expansion of Europe. The interesting and important ways in which international co-operation has already proved practicable are discussed, including the international co-operation during the war in controlling shipping, food, and raw materials. The point